

Police Bombing Ends Philadelphia Siege

By Bill Perelson

Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — The fortified headquarters of MOVE, a radical back-to-nature group, and 60 other houses were destroyed by fire after police dropped a bomb from a helicopter to end an all-day siege.

Police found two bodies in the ashes of the building on Tuesday, but neither body could be immediately identified and the search was continuing. The Associated Press reported.

[Major W. Wilson Goode delayed the decision by police to drop an explosive to destroy a bunker atop the house. "You can always second guess any decision," Mr. Goode said. "The one thing we did that went wrong was when the percussion grenade was dropped; it caused a fire. That was an accident. I was saddened by that as anyone else."

[Although the mayor referred to a percussion grenade, the Philadelphia Daily News quoted police sources as saying the bomb consisted of two pounds (about a kilogram) of C-4 plastic explosive.]

Two weeks ago, neighbors complaining of assaults, robberies and a stench at the house asked the city to evict the group. Police obtained warrants for four MOVE members charging them with harassment, criminal conspiracy, possession of explosives, disorderly conduct and rioting.

MOVE members said that they were prepared to die rather than leave the house, which had been fortified with sandbags and a rooftop bunker.

Late Sunday, police began evacuating the neighborhood around the house.

Shortly before 6 A.M. Monday, Police Commissioner Gregore Sambor used a loudspeaker to order MOVE members to leave the house. They refused with what a city official called "vitriolic talk" over their own loudspeaker, and then fired shots at police.

A few minutes later, police began a deafening barrage of gunfire that continued for 80 minutes. Authorities said that between 7,000 and 10,000 rounds of ammunition were fired into the house.

Later police used tear gas and a powerful water cannon in an attempt to rout the members. The front of the building was torn open under the pressure of the defense.

There followed hours of inaction and siege by hundreds of heavily armed police. During this time, clergymen and relatives of MOVE members tried to contact those in the house.

"We told them they couldn't win," said Stanley Vaughn, a member of the negotiating team. "We (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Ruins of about 60 houses smoldering in a Philadelphia neighborhood Tuesday after a bomb dropped by police caused a fire. The police had laid siege to a radical back-to-nature group.

Gandhi Will Proceed With U.S. Visit Despite FBI Charge of a Slaying Plot

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The Indian government said Tuesday that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's planned visit to the United States next month would not be canceled as a result of an assassination plot alleged by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. But it said that specific steps would be taken for his protection.

Responding to demands by members of both houses of Parliament that the prime minister's state visit of June 12 to 15 be reconsidered, government officials said that the "fullest measures" for Mr. Gandhi's safety would be taken in collaboration with officials of the United States and the Soviet Union, France, Egypt and Algeria, the four other countries to which he will be traveling.

Officials said that Mr. Gandhi had been briefed by U.S. officials on a purported conspiracy by Sikhs living in the United States to assassinate the prime minister to cause a "softening up" the country by bombing such strategic facilities as a nuclear power plant, bridges and government buildings, according to papers filed in federal court in New York.

A Sikh bombing suspect died in police custody in India. Page 7.

"revolutionary overthrow" of the Indian government.

Three persons have been charged in New York in the alleged conspiracy and a reported plot to assassinate the chief minister of the state of Haryana, Bhajan Lal, while he was undergoing treatment recently at the Louisiana State University eye center in New Orleans.

Military Plot Is Alleged

Loreta Tofani of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington.

The plot against Mr. Gandhi's life was also to include a military attack against India after first

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Craxi's Coalition Wins 58% of Vote; Communists Suffer Setbacks in Cities

The Associated Press

ROME — The ruling coalition of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, a Socialist, emerged strengthened Tuesday from regional elections, winning 58 percent of the vote to 30 percent for the Communist Party.

Nearly complete returns showed the Communists losing heavily in municipal elections in Rome, where they have headed the city government since 1976.

Returns from regional, municipal and provincial elections Sunday and Monday indicated the Communists trailed the Christian Democrats by about 4 percentage points, with the Christian Demo-

cats getting nearly 35 percent of the vote.

The Communist Party had mounted a strong campaign with hopes of forcing early parliamentary elections that would earn them a place in the national government for the first time since 1947.

Flaminio Piccoli, president of the Christian Democrats, said the Communists' emphasis on gaining a share of national power had apparently frightened Italian voters who, he said, wanted stability.

The Communists had hoped to repeat their impressive performance in the European Parliament election last year, when they outpolled the Christian Democrats for the first time.

A strong showing by the Christian Democrats, coupled with gains by the Socialists and Republicans, gave Mr. Craxi's five-party coalition 58.1 percent of the vote in races for 15 regional governments.

Even in major Communist strongholds such as Bologna, Venice, Milan, Turin and Florence, the Communists lost 2 to 8 percentage points in municipal races. But they remained the largest party in those for nearly a year.

Stone Named to USIA Post

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan announced Tuesday he would nominate Marvin L. Stone, 61, former editor of U.S. News and World Report, as deputy director of the United States Information Agency. The post, under Charles Z. Wick, has been vacant for nearly a year.

It is widely expected that Mr. Craxi, to keep his job, will offer Socialist support for a Christian Democratic president, possibly Arnaldo Forlani, a former prime minister who is now deputy prime minister.

The Greens, a small party of ecologists and pacifists, won scattered seats throughout the country in their first election.



The Associated Press
Dutch policemen arrested a youth who took down his pants as Pope John II passed by in Maastricht, the Netherlands.

Pontiff Bars A Relaxing Of Catholic Moral Rules

The Associated Press

AMERSFOORT, The Netherlands — Pope John Paul II delivered two stern lectures on sexual morals on Tuesday, declaring that church opposition to promiscuity, homosexuality, birth control and abortion would remain "the standard . . . for all time."

The speeches, coupled with an address Monday reiterating that he would not let women become priests, represented a ringing papal rejection of demands made by the Dutch church's large liberal wing for a relaxation of Catholic doctrine. (John Paul has proved to be a Pope determined to lead. Page 10.)

Opposition to the pontiff's conservative views has prompted repeated protests during his five-day Dutch visit, including incidents Tuesday in which youths jeered and made obscene gestures at him.

Speaking at an open-air Mass in the southeastern city of Maastricht — the only outdoor service of his visit — John Paul defended the Vatican's 1968 ban on artificial birth control and refusal to sanction divorce.

He then traveled by train to this city in the central Netherlands to participate in a scripted question-and-answer session with youths.

The pontiff, 64, was to spend the night in Amersfoort, then fly on Wednesday to Luxembourg for a two-day visit. The pontiff will also visit Belgium before ending the tour.

In Amersfoort, several hundred young people gathered on the lawn of a Catholic secondary school to hear the pontiff in the kind of informal atmosphere he relishes.

The pontiff was first read a series of searching questions by youngsters, one of whom observed that the church does not understand contemporary problems, certainly issues such as homosexuality, abortion, the position of women in the church, questions connected with living together and sex before marriage.

Delivering what he acknowledged would be an unpopular answer, John Paul said the Bible "shows us a demanding Christ."

"Would it be realistic to imagine a Jesus who is indulgent on marital love, abortion, sexual relations before or outside marriage, or homosexual relations?" he asked. He was interrupted twice by applause.

"The words of the apostles are clear and strict," the pope said. "They are words inspired by God. They remain the standard for the church for all time."

The pontiff added, "If the church makes unpredictable pronouncements, it does so because it feels obliged to do so."

In marked contrast to Sunday in Utrecht, where hundreds of youths fought violent battles with police, the reception in Maastricht as John Paul began his day was generally warm. There were several incidents of heckling, however, and four arrests.

U.S. Navy Delays Visit

(Continued from Page 1) sign that U.S.-Chinese relations were moving forward.

But State Department officials said it was not surprising that the Chinese would be particularly sensitive about signals, symbols and appearances as they approach a special Communist Party conference, now scheduled for September. The Chinese have consistently tried in recent years to show that their foreign policy is independent of both the United States and the Soviet Union.

A State Department official also said the Chinese might be concerned about the impact on their North Korean allies of having armed U.S. warships enter a Chinese port at a time when the North Koreans seem to be increasing their contacts with the Soviet Union. Chinese troops fought against the Americans in the Korean war.

Mr. Szczepanski said in a statement that the killing was scheduled for a railroad station in the town of Stara Jana in northern Poland and that it was planned that he would be caught and arrested.

He said that Mr. Szczepanski was convicted of the unintentional killing of a police officer in 1981 and sentenced to 11 years imprisonment. But he was offered the chance of having his sentence reduced if he carried out a plan to kill Mr. Walesa and subsequently claim the murder was backed by the United States.

Mr. Szczepanski said in a statement that the killing was scheduled for a railroad station in the town of Stara Jana in northern Poland and that it was planned that he would be caught and arrested.

"I was supposed to testify that a man from the American Embassy was the instigator of the killing," he said.

"The people that wanted to use me did not know that I hate communism and support Solidarity," Mr. Szczepanski said.

Mr. Birk and Mr. Singh then told "A" that they were planning to assassinate Indian political figures, including Mr. Gandhi, and to overthrow the Indian government, according to the affidavit.

They also said they intended to create a loss of confidence in the Indian government by bombing strategic locations in India.

The affidavit said they asked "A" to train a group of men in the United States in the use of explosives and weapons so they could carry out their plan in India.

They also asked him for small arms, machine guns and explosives — enough to blow up a large bridge or a multi-story building, according to the affidavit.

The source said he could supply the material. The FBI said later that no arms or explosives had been supplied.

The FBI has videotaped several of the meetings, according to the affidavit, and used electronic surveillance in connection with Mr. Birk and Mr. Singh.

On Tuesday, Mayor Goode, who is black, met with a crowd of the homeless taking temporary shelter in the basement of a church. "We believe we owe it to you to make you whole again," he said. "We will rebuild those blocks with city funds. I think there is no question in my mind that the city has to assume responsibility."

As the fire raged late Monday night, some area residents and bystanders became irate, and police were taunted with chants of "Murder! Murder!"

WORLD BRIEFS

Ortega Cites French, Italian Backing

ROME (Combined Dispatches) — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua said Tuesday that Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and President Sandro Pertini had assured him that Italian relations with his country would not change because of the U.S. trade embargo.

The Nicaraguan leader arrived Tuesday from Paris, where he said Monday that President François Mitterrand had made clear "that he is prepared to make new efforts in favor of economic cooperation." He did not specify the type or extent of aid his country might receive from France, although he excluded military aid.

In Washington on Monday, Harry W. Shademan, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy for Central America, said that the United States was willing to resume its "postponed" direct talks with Nicaragua, but only if the Sandinist government demonstrated that it was "really serious" about a Central American peace settlement. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

Cleric Claims Proof of CIA-Bomb Link

BEIRUT (NYT) — A Moslem cleric, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, said Tuesday that he had "accurate information" that an attempt March 8 to kill him with a car-bomb was the work of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Another Moslem leader, Salim al-Hoss, the Lebanese education minister, called for an official inquiry into U.S. newspaper reports about alleged CIA involvement in the bombing attempt in a Beirut suburb on the sheikh, which killed more than 80 people. The reports said the bombing was carried out by a CIA-trained Lebanese team acting without the agency's knowledge or approval.

"We have in our possession accurate information about the involvement of American, Israeli, and Lebanese intelligence organs in this manner," Sheikh Fadlallah said. He did not say what the information was.

France Accepts UNESCO Budget Plan

PARIS (Reuters) — France broke ranks with other Western countries on Tuesday and accepted a UNESCO plan to make up a loss in the agency's 1985 budget.

Delegates from Britain, Japan, Canada, Belgium and West Germany spoke against the proposal by Director-General Amadou Mahtar Mbow of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to use money from an anti-inflation fund to fill the gap caused by the withdrawal of the United States.

With the U.S. pullout, UNESCO lost a quarter of its budget, or about \$47 million, for 1985.

Reuters Plan to Buy UPI Is Expected

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Reuters, the British international news agency, plans to present United Press International this week with a plan to buy that wire service, which is operating under Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, UPI sources say.

Ray Wechsler, president of UPI, said Monday that several reputable prospective buyers, including at least one Fortune 500 company, are engaged in serious discussions with UPI's management.

"The next 10 days will tell to what depth they will go," Mr. Wechsler said. He said UPI management hopes to find a buyer "which can support and preserve UPI as a going concern and as an international news service."

Singapore Ends School Admission Plan

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — Singapore said Tuesday that it would discontinue a policy giving priority school admission to children of mothers with university degrees as part of a plan to increase the island's talent pool.

The minister of education, Tony Tan, told parliament that the cabinet had accepted his recommendation to drop the policy, which had created a public uproar.

The policy, initiated by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, was generally blamed for a drastic reduction in the share of votes of the ruling People's Action Party in elections in December. Mr. Lee had wanted the plan as an incentive to women with university degrees to produce more children. He said less-educated Singapore women were producing double the number of children of university graduates.

For the Record

A self-styled "mountain man," Daniel Nichols, 20, was convicted Monday in Virginia City, Montana, of kidnapping and assaulting Kay Swenson, a female atheist, but was acquitted of killing Alan Gokstein, who tried to rescue her.

Of all U.S. families with children, more than one-quarter have only one parent present, the Census Bureau reported Tuesday.

The five-year term of Zimbabwe's first parliament ended Tuesday, with general elections expected in June or July.

The Philippines Supreme Court stepped into the trial of the alleged assassins of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. on Tuesday, ordering a lower court to explain its recall of a prosecution witness it had discharged.

Three Soviet Pentecostals were arrested as they were trying to enter the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on Monday, sources said Tuesday. A fourth managed to get inside but left two hours later, they added.

Bradford police revised the death toll in Saturday's soccer stadium fire in northern England from 53 to 52 after remains thought to be a body turned out to be a large lump of plastic.

(Reuters)

Correction

Because of a technical error in Paris, an article in the May 8 Business/Finance Section misstated the percentage increase for Bayer AG's pretax international profit in the first quarter. The correct figure was 28.9 percent.

Police Bomb in Philadelphia Ends Siege, Burns 60 Homes

(Continued from Page 1) This is a travesty," said Harry Waters, one of those who had urged city officials to evict MOVE.

"This isn't what we expected. We expected people negotiations, not bombs, guns and bullets."

Burton Caine, president of the Philadelphia chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, said the bombing was "a reckless action representing the worst kind of excessive use of police force."

Trained public safety officials should have known that the dropping of a bomb onto a row house packed with ammunition and other explosives in a tightly compacted area is like lighting a match in a room full of gas," he said.

MOVE, a group of about 100 members founded in 1972 by Vincent Leaphart, a black handyman with a third-grade education, and Donald Glassey, a white college instructor and antiwar activist. The initials MOVE do not stand for anything.

Mr. Leaphart, who changed his name to John Africa, contended that modern technology was destroying society and led several back-to-nature demonstrations.

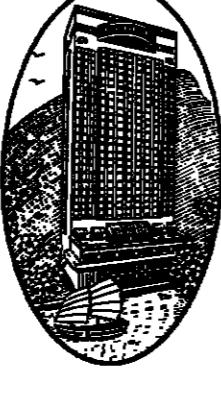
MOVE members, most of whom are black, adopted Africa as their surname and said they ate only natural foods, often uncooked, and avoided contact with any bureaucracy. Neighbors complained that MOVE members violated housing and health codes, fed dog meat to their children and left babies unclothed.

They also complained that the group had installed powerful electric bullhorns and began using them to give daily lectures that often lasted through the night.

In 1978, MOVE members were involved in a shootout with police at the group's original headquarters, about three miles (4.8 kilometers) from Monday's scene. One police officer was killed and several were wounded in that encounter.

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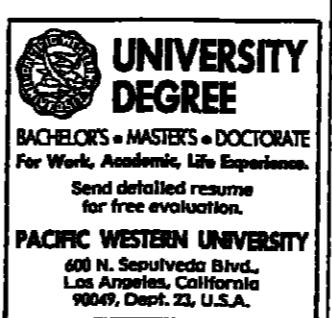
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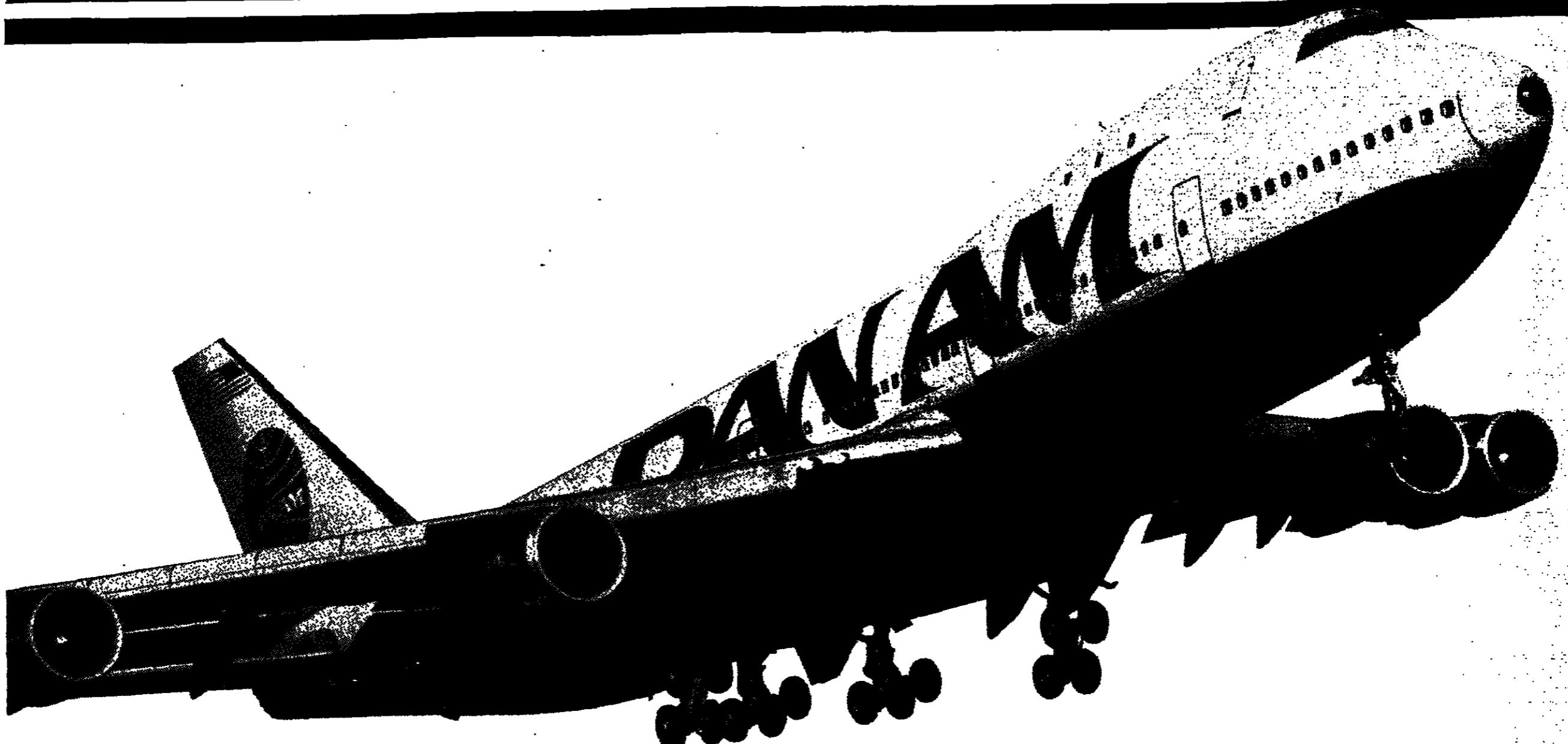
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Arafat Seems To Be Closer To Conceding Israel's Rights

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

AMMAN — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Tuesday that he was ready to accept explicitly a key United Nations Security Council resolution recognizing Israel's right to exist if the United States explicitly endorsed the right of the Palestinian people to "self-determination."

Western diplomats here say they do not recall Mr. Arafat making such a statement since the failure of attempts to enter talks with the Carter administration in 1977. But in the slippery course of Middle East peacemaking, they caution, this apparent opening may be less than it seems.

One senior American official in the region, commenting on the idea of a "package deal" suggested by other Palestinians and Jordanians, said last week: "Maybe if we had a tape recording of Arafat saying, 'I accept UN Security Council Resolution 242,' locked in a vault in New York, then maybe, maybe, we would see some room to move. But no, there's just no room there."

In a pre-dawn interview Tuesday, Mr. Arafat said that despite Secretary of State George P. Shultz's weekend talks with King Hussein of Jordan, "nothing has changed" to push ahead a Jordan-PLO peace initiative launched in February.

Mr. Arafat periodically spun off into rhetorical circles around the issues blocking progress toward peace between Israel, its Arab neighbors and the Palestinians it displaced. But his talk with the initiative's lack of momentum seemed genuine.

As the current initiative developed, a first step toward negotiations with Israel was supposed to be talks involving a joint delegation of Jordanians and Palestinians.

The diplomatic face-off of the last several weeks has been over the question of which Palestinians would be involved.

The PLO is recognized in the Arab world as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

But the United States has committed itself not to talk directly to the PLO, even as part of a joint delegation with Jordan, unless the PLO recognizes Security Council Resolution 242. Passed in 1967, the resolution calls for Israel to withdraw from lands it occupied in the war that year in exchange for peace with the other nations of the region.

The PLO, however, refuses to accept the resolution, because while the resolution recognizes Israel's right to exist in peace, it does not recognize the Palestinians except as refugees, essentially without a country.

What the PLO wants is "self-determination" for the Palestinian people. But this is usually taken to mean establishment of a Palestinian state. The United States opposes this and consequently rejects "self-determination" as well.

When Mr. Arafat was asked Tuesday if he would explicitly accept Resolution 242 if the United States explicitly endorsed Palestinian "self-determination," he said, "yes" and "absolutely."

In that case, Mr. Arafat was asked, would he accept Israel's right to exist?

At this, he slipped into the opaque language of Middle East diplomacy. "I would accept all the international legality," he said. "It is very clear what I am saying."



Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, left, and Yisrael Kessar, head of the Histadrut labor federation, celebrate the Labor Party's victory in nationwide trade union elections.

The Associated Press

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When Mr. Arafat was asked Tuesday if he would explicitly accept Resolution 242 if the United States explicitly endorsed Palestinian "self-determination," he said, "yes" and "absolutely."

In that case, Mr. Arafat was asked, would he accept Israel's right to exist?

At this, he slipped into the opaque language of Middle East diplomacy. "I would accept all the international legality," he said. "It is very clear what I am saying."

Union Vote Buoyed Israeli Labor Party

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

AMMAN — Israel's fragile government of national unity entered a new phase Tuesday after trade union elections gave a clear boost to the Labor Party half of the government.

In final returns from Monday's balloting the Labor Party, headed by Prime Minister Shimon Peres, won almost 67 percent of the vote to select representatives to the governing conference of the Histadrut, Israel's giant trade union federation. About 85 percent of the country's workers are members.

The Likud bloc, which shares power with the Labor Party in the national unity government, won 21 percent.

Labor also won control of all but one of the 72 local labor councils.

The Labor Party was never in danger of losing its solid majority control of the Histadrut, but the vote was the strongest showing by Labor in the last five Histadrut elections, which are held every four years, and it was seen by some as an indication that the party had finally

reversed the decline it suffered during much of the 1970s and early 1980s.

The Histadrut is the foundation on which the Labor Party stands and through which it dominated Israel's politics from 1948 until 1977, when the Likud bloc first captured control of the national government.

It has been widely assumed here that Mr. Peres and other Labor Party leaders deliberately played down their differences with the Likud bloc in the government to prevent an open rupture that could affect the Histadrut elections.

A senior Labor Party official predicted before Monday's voting that Mr. Peres would immediately begin pressuring the cabinet to impose more stringent economic austerity measures.

With the trade union elections over and the Labor Party's control of the Histadrut solidified, Mr. Peres was seen by analysts as enjoying increased freedom of action in both domestic and foreign policy, including the possibility of forcing a breakup of the unity government and new parliamentary

Ferenc Molnar, Violinist, Dies at 89; Directed Music Programs in Europe

WALNUT CREEK, California —

Ferenc Molnar, 89, who served for 20 years as the principal violinist with the San Francisco Symphony, died Friday. As a prisoner in Siberia in World War I, he revived the spirits of fellow captives by playing music on a violin carved from his wooden bunk.

Mr. Molnar, a native of Budapest, was once musical director of the Rekreationskulturelle Internationale in Puma Ali, Italy, and of the American College in Switzerland's Summer Music Program.

■ Other Deaths: Irni Eskandari, 76, founder of the

Iranian Tudeh Communist Party, in Berlin April 30 after a long illness.

■ Sisook Na Champaesak, 57, a former Laotian defense minister who led an exiled resistance movement after the Communist victory in 1975, of a heart attack Friday in Santa Ana, California.

Josephine Miles, 73, a poet and long-time professor at the University of California, Berkeley, Sunday of pneumonia. Her "Collected Poems, 1930-1983" won the Nation magazine's Lenore Marshall Poetry Prize in 1983.

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4 Aliens Reported to Be Killed in Nigeria

The Associated Press

SEME, Nigeria — Aliens trying to leave Nigeria said police shot and killed four of other aliens after halting a 400-truck convoy carrying thousands trying to force their way across the border into Benin. The aliens who reported the shooting Monday refused to identify themselves. There was no independent or official confirmation of the shooting. Police at the Seme border post refused to answer questions, escorted foreign reporters from the area and ordered them to go to Lagos without talking to anyone.

The front ranks of the trucks, in a convoy that stretched more than a mile, had flat tires and smashed windows. The aliens said, police smashed the windows and shot out the tires after ordering the occupants to leave.

The four foreigners reported to have been shot were among about 25,000 who had fled about 100 miles (160 kilometers) to the frontier with Benin from a transit camp near Lagos's international airport.

An unspecified number of other aliens were reported to have been injured in the alleged police shooting.

The 25,000 traveled to the closed border because they said they feared that ships assigned to take them out from Nigeria would drop them far from their homes. Most are Ghanaians.

The military government has ordered 700,000 illegal aliens to leave Nigeria, accusing them of taking scarce jobs from Nigerians and blaming them for rising crime rates in the cities. Most of the alien workers were attracted to Nigeria because

of its oil boom in the 1970s, which is now over.

Of the 700,000 aliens being expelled, about 300,000 are believed to be from Ghana, 100,000 from Niger and the rest from Chad and Cameroon.

The government ordered them to leave by May 10, and opened its borders for eight days to permit their exit. The borders had been closed for 13 months to combat smuggling.

But thousands were stranded at the border when the deadline expired. Many said they had waited for days, but had been unable to

cross.

They were surrounded by bul-

ing plastic bags and mattresses that represented their worldly possessions and by rickety minibuses that would take them to their home regions.

But their talk was not of a homecoming, but of compatriots who remain in the country that is forcing them to leave.

"My brothers — I do not know what has happened to them," Seph Bayour said Sunday.

Mr. Bayour, who is in his early 20s, arrived in Ghana from Togo, the last of the international borders the Ghanaians have had to cross, in a truck brimming with people.

"We thought there would be no violence this time," he said, comparing the current exodus to that of two years ago when Nigeria expelled about two million aliens in an operation marked by chaos and violence. "But we are hearing the stories and I am afraid for my brothers."

Thus far, more than 60,000 Ghanaians have crossed into this frontier post on the Atlantic coast on their way home. Some officials believe many others may have also crossed back into Ghana without the knowledge of the authorities.

Sheila of The New York Times reported earlier from Aflao, Nigeria:

The Associated Press

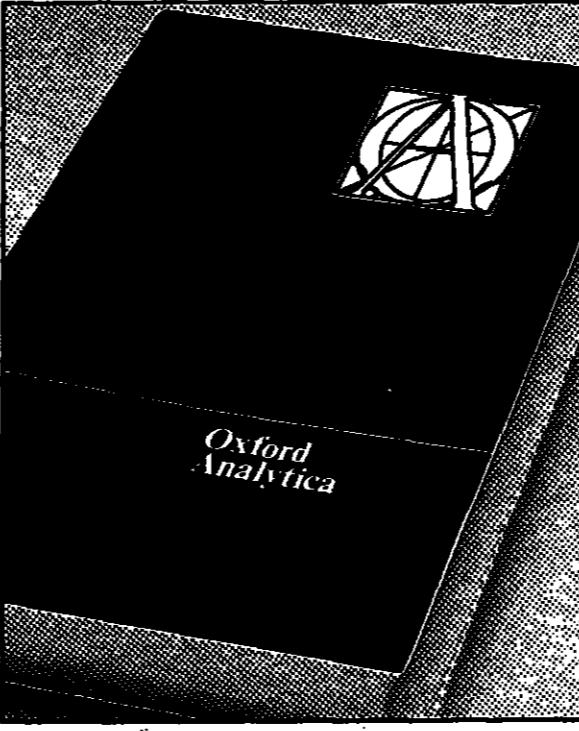
TOKYO — The government modified its rules on Tuesday for the mandatory fingerprinting of resident aliens, but the apparent attempt at calming protests drew criticism from foreigners and their Japanese sympathizers.

The revision, to be enforced after

July 1, allows a colorless fluid to replace black ink in the fingerprinting required under Japan's alien registration law.

All foreigners over the age of 16 who live in Japan for one year or more must have their left index fingers printed when they apply for registration cards.

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86 Are Killed in Attacks By Tamil Separatists in Northern Sri Lanka

Reuters

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — At least 86 civilians were killed and 100 were injured Tuesday when Tamil guerrillas, disguised as soldiers, began the heaviest attack of their separatist campaign, the government said.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Joining in the Slaughter

It is important to be clear about the Washington Post report (*IHT, May 13*) that a counter-terrorist program set up by the United States in Lebanon got out of hand and spawned an unauthorized car-bomb mission in which more than 80 persons were killed: the ostensible target was spared. This was an act of terrorism no less horrendous and reprehensible than any America intended to counter.

Fixed from the start on the perils of terrorism, the Reagan administration found its darkest fears confirmed by attacks on Americans in Beirut. It responded — in the doctrine that finally prevailed after a strenuous internal argument — with repeated public warnings of its intent to pre-empt and punish the attackers even if the evidence was not of courtroom quality and even if innocents were endangered.

The administration also responded, it now turns out, with a CIA program to set up several foreign-manned counter-terrorist teams in Lebanon. The members of one such team blew up a car bomb on March 8 outside the Beirut house of Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, leader of a fundamentalist Shiite group called Hezbollah. It was reported an unauthorized mission, but one wonders whether the killers felt that they were unauthorized. The hit squads then reportedly disbanded.

What remains so distressing is the utter predictability of the whole sequence. It took

no crystal ball to imagine that the operation made the United States hostage to people with their own ways and priorities. Nor is it a surprise that word of a calamity of these dimensions eventually leaked.

The United States has lost a major part of the moral advantage it claimed as a victim and enemy of terrorism. It is exposed now to the consequences of being seen to have had some of its chosen associates attempt an assassination and kill many people. U.S. officials link the intended victim, with a good deal less than courtroom evidence, to a series of terrible attacks, but he is known to many Lebanese as their spiritual leader. His help has been sought to trace Americans kidnapped in Lebanon.

Disclosure of the Beirut bombing finds the CIA's congressional overseers caught — not for the first time — between sharing responsibility for a fiasco and acknowledging that their oversight was causal. They should have known better. The principal responsibility, nonetheless, falls on a president captivated by thoughts of fighting fire with fire. Terrorism is a menace, but, even in its extreme Lebanese form, it is not the ultimate menace, and a democracy must be prepared to accept restraints on its fight against it. To think that the United States carelessly contributed to the general slaughter is a source of shame.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Fairer Pay for Women

In what is billed as a victory for the concept of "comparable worth," the city of Los Angeles has agreed to raise the pay of workers in municipal jobs traditionally held by women. That probably is a victory for social justice and surely is one for common sense. But it is quite possible to be pleased by what happened in Los Angeles while resisting a far more expansive definition of comparable worth — a definition that has become a divisive distraction from the goal of ending job discrimination against women sensibly and soon.

Los Angeles pays clerks and librarians, who are mostly women, 10 to 15 percent less than workers in a variety of positions mostly filled by men. City officials and the employees' union agreed that the pay gap was unfair to women workers. The union might have convinced a court that the city was illegally discriminating against women, but, happily, the matter has now been settled without litigation and at modest cost to the city's taxpayers.

What does all this have to do with comparable worth? On average, American women in full-time jobs earn about a third less than men. Part of the difference is due to the fact that working women tend to be less experienced, but part is certainly due to discrimination.

One way some employers discriminate is to distinguish between different job categories that demand similar skills and then channel women into the lower-paying category. For

example, the state of Washington paid beauticians who worked in state institutions less than barbers. To some people, that kind of discrimination is reason enough to demand that employers assess all jobs according to skills and provide equal pay according to comparable worth. But that is just not possible. How would one decide whether plumbers should be paid more than fire fighters, male or female? Or carpenters? Or office managers?

Yet the underlying problem of discrimination linked to job classification endures. The best remedy is the one tried in Los Angeles: negotiations using common sense to decide that there is discrimination and to figure out remedies. It is an example other unions and enlightened employers should do well to follow.

Negotiation is vastly preferable to litigation. Courts are ill-equipped to reshape society's entire wage structure according to some vague standard of comparable worth. But if negotiation fails, pay-classification differences have to play an important part as courts try to sort out inherently messy evidence of discrimination on a case-by-case basis.

As a caricature issue, comparable pay may be fodder for entertaining arguments on talk shows. But job discrimination against women is no caricature. It is time for people of good will to get past distorting labels for discrimination and get on with correcting it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Critical Moment for IFAD

A quibble over burden-sharing jeopardizes the future of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Survival of this innovative fund is important for two reasons. With its establishment in 1977, IFAD provided an international foreign aid organization that attracted for the first time substantial support from OPEC. And the fund has filled an important gap by targeting its assistance on the poorest farmers of the Third World.

The controversy now centers on OPEC's declining support. Another effort to resolve it will be made at the end of this week at IFAD headquarters in Rome. The project may collapse because of a failure of OPEC to promise an adequate level of funds. The OPEC commitment is still secret, but it is expected to be adequate to assure continuation of the program. The real risk is that the United States will remain rigid on burden-sharing, and in this way kill the organization at the very moment when it could play an increasingly important role, particularly in Africa.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Catholics Heckle the Pope

It is not Calvinists who are throwing the Coke bottles (metaphorically and perhaps literally) at the Pope mobile, but card-carrying Roman Catholics. It is evident in Holland that the religious and the secular intertwine and that a large proportion of the pope's flock (60 percent in a recent poll) cannot accept all the social implications of his teaching.

The pope's defenders would say that in

public matters he is himself a liberation theologian giving a high priority, many times expressed, to the equality of people and their emancipation from oppressive systems whether communist or capitalist. It is in matters of personal conduct, especially sexual ones, that he applies the emphatic veto of the Holy See. John Paul is a very centrist pope. Witness his imposition of conservative bishops on Dutch dioceses which would prefer more radical ones. Witness the summonses to errant priests and theologians to attend the Vatican and explain themselves. The effect of this close central direction is that the scope for movement is blocked. The Catholic Church allows little room for what in political parlance would be constitutional change or legislative reform.

— The Guardian (London).

Disastrous Soccer Season

A huge, black shadow was cast over the final program of the [soccer] season by the appalling tragedy at Bradford City and by incidents that took place elsewhere. The government's so-called war cabinet must take urgent action to remove the curtain of ugliness that has been draped across the season and fall with sickening finality on the last official day.

— Stuart Jones in The Times (London).

The tragic fire at Bradford City football club on Saturday is a sad final chapter in a disastrous season publicly-wise for English football. Throughout the season, violence by soccer hooligans on the terraces and the streets has been occurring at an unprecedented level.

— The Bangkok Post.

FROM OUR MAY 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Uprisings in the Hats of Spring
PARIS — While every day sees the birth of delightful creations in the domain of fashion, it is among the hats that the greatest ingenuity is displayed. Black straw have hardly made their appearance, and they are already covered with light colors. Can anything prettier be seen than this little cloche in light and satiny black straw, almost covered with soft uncured feathers of a delicate pink tulle? Every sort of fantasia, and every mixture of flowers, ribbon and lace is now accepted, provided that the result be harmonious. Naturally, at this time of the year, flowers inspire the happiest combinations. Thus, fashion offers us green roses and black geraniums.

1935: Filipinos Favor Independence
MANILA — An overwhelming independence vote is recorded in early returns in the plebiscite by which Filipino voters [on May 14] will decide whether they favor the constitution for the proposed semi-autonomous "Commonwealth of the Philippines." Out of the 29 districts in Manila alone, the vote stood at 5,403 to 106 for the constitution. Independence will follow in ten years. The plebiscite was held in accordance with the terms laid down by Congress in approving the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which became a law when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed it on March 24, 1934, and was accepted by the Philippine Legislature on May 1, 1934. Political leaders predict an overwhelming vote in favor of the constitution.

Unfortunately there are no Scholastic Aptitude Tests for measuring maturity. Physically today's adolescents mature faster than their parents did. They also exhibit a superficial knowledge of sex and other "adult" experiences. But in matters of emotional development — the ability to set one's own goals, to tolerate frustration, to postpone gratification, to take responsibility for others, to be curious about people, events or ideas that are older than yesterday — today's students are significantly less mature than their parents and grandparents were at the same age.

The reasons are not difficult to discover. As the life expectancy of Americans has increased, so has preparation for adulthood. In a society that is taking longer to grow old, the young are taking longer to grow up. Therapists and teachers today find that 18-year-olds experience problems of independence, motivation and social adaptation once encountered at an earlier age.

College students are adolescents.

Like all adolescents, they live body and soul in the present. They are preoccupied with what makes them feel good — like music — and with how they get along with peers. Given

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Europe's Place: Second Rank or Parallel?

By Giles Merritt

RUSSLES — West European governments are in a desperate muddle over whether to participate in President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. As Europeans hem and haw over the rival claims of the "star wars" research program and the French-backed "Eureka" plan for a wholly European research effort, the United States is showing signs of impatience.

Yet for the Europeans there is much more at stake than membership in the newest NATO venture, and Americans would do well to remember that Europe's chances of closing the famous technology gap that now separates it from the United States and Japan rely to a large extent on the choices that will be made over "star wars."

The Reagan administration must remain itself, throughout the coming months and perhaps years of SDI discussion, that a strong and united Europe is much more important to U.S. security than any new missile defense system.

So it is in America's interest, too, that the SDI be tailored to ensure that European participants do not become U.S. companies' "subcontractors" — the word France's President Francois Mitterrand swears Ronald Reagan uttered to him at the recent Bonn economic summit.

This affair sums up all the accumulated European resentment over the various ways in which the NATO alliance has served to enrich U.S. defense contractors.

The "two-way street" policy to which Washington has long paid lip service, under which U.S. forces were to reciprocate by buying European equipment, has never been much more than a joke. The imbalance on trans-Atlantic arms purchases is 7-to-1 in favor of American industry, while the justification

of the results is that 55 percent of France's electricity is now produced from nuclear power.

It is precisely the civil application of SDI-related research that is preoccupying European experts in fields far removed from the popular concept of "star wars" and its space-borne warfare. Computer, laser and particle beam technologies will, of course, be given a major boost, but by-products may also include early cancer detection, genetic defects screening, an end to acid rain and parasite control that could help Third World famine.

Small wonder that most European governments do not know what they can best avoid becoming second-class citizens in this new era of re-

search by negotiating a good deal with the United States or by joining in the still rather vague European Research Coordination Agency, or Eureka, that France's Foreign Minister Roland Dumas has described as "a vast long-range civilian program with military projections."

The Reagan administration did nothing to woo the Europeans when Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger appeared to issue a 60-day ultimatum in mid-April.

While the Europeans vacillate, Washington has failed to reassure them on two other SDI worries.

The first is the Europeans' fear that present U.S. technology embargoes may be just the thin edge of the wedge. Washington's preoccu-

pation with alleged Soviet pirating of defense secrets via European suppliers is beginning to touch some very raw political nerves here. Not long ago, CIA Director William Casey reportedly told a conference of British computer executives, "We have got enough on you all to close most of you in iron."

The second problem is that the French and British nuclear arsenals risk being made obsolete.

The ambiguous noises that the main NATO allies have been making about the SDI should be taken seriously by Washington. There is much to be said for a parallel European effort. If the SDI's real cost turned out to be not just \$100-\$200 billion but a rift in NATO, the price would have been too high.

International Herald Tribune.

Welcome Into This Complex!

By Richard Reeves

PARIS — It is almost 25 years since Dwight D. Eisenhower left the presidency with this warning: "This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in American experience. In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex.... We should take nothing for granted."

We have let our guard down. The councils of government have been compromised. Elected politicians have been "bought" during those 25 years. Military bases and arms factories have been deliberately distributed across America to provide payrolls in important political districts. Congressmen have found themselves in the position of voting not for or against dubious weapons but for or against jobs back home.

Having won in the United States, the generals and the chairmen and their current chief representative, President Reagan, are going international with the same old pork-barrel strategy. The president came to Europe this month offering defense jobs in foreign districts — in Britain and West Germany, in Japan and Israel. That is the essence of his administration's proposal to subcontract SDI research in 18 other countries. Those countries are being pulled into the American military-industrial complex.

It is a brilliant strategy to drain more and more of U.S. GNP into the Pentagon and the great defense corporations, beginning with General Dynamics and General Electric, LTV and TRW, by using \$26 billion in "star wars" research to expand the defense jobs constituency into whole new countries. Sometime in the future a congressional committee will have to answer not only to the management and unions of its local ammunition factory but also to groups interested in Israel or Britain or the Netherlands.

On "star wars" itself, that timid congressman already will be faced with the fait accompli that voting against the program will be voting against allies that have agreed to take American research dollars. Many of America's allies — starting with Britain, the Netherlands and West Germany — already seem prepared to sign on the dotted line. Leaders of those countries and others, many of them skeptical

about the practicality or wisdom of "star wars," are under pressure from their industrialists and from the local representatives of American defense multinationals. "Star wars" is taking on a life and momentum less and less related to the military merits of the thing.

Mr. Reagan, in fact, has done a better selling job on "star wars" overseas than at home. The two campaigns are related. Foreign defense research is hardly essential to the United States, but the commitment of foreign leaders will be an extremely useful tool to pry dollars loose from the big domestic market.

Congress will have to vote to spend hundreds of billions of dollars that Americans will be paying in taxes just to see whether space defense is even feasible. The chief salesman in Europe has been James A. Abramson, an air force general and director of the Pentagon's SDI office, who has been crisscrossing the continent talking to politicians and business leaders. He learned his business on a smaller scale by delivering \$2.5 billion to the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Norway to manufacture components for the F-16 fighter plane. It should come as no surprise that those four countries are increasingly interested in the welfare of U.S. defense contractors. They are now paid members of the military-industrial constituency.

This time General Abramson's mission is much more significant, and he has been using the additional argument that if the Europeans do not go along with Pentagon plans, he risk falling ever farther behind in the high-tech world of fifth-generation computers, artificial intelligence, lasers, optics and new metals. The theory he peddled is that military activity is primarily responsible for technological advance — an idea that seems contradictory to both Japanese experience and Mr. Reagan's conviction that government contributes nothing to human progress.

But it is being said that such progress depends on what would almost certainly become the largest government-driven project of all time. That is ironic in more ways than one, because no one, including Mr. Reagan, has the vaguest idea of whether "star wars" can work as a defense, that is, it already seems to be working quite well for the people. President Eisenhower

warned us about 25 years ago.

Universal Press Syndicate.

When Maturity Comes Late, Put Off College Study

By Kenneth L. Woodward and Arthur Kornblatt

NEW YORK — This is a pivotal time in the lives of millions of American adolescents and their parents. It is that time of year when high school seniors find out where they have been accepted for college and parents discover what it will cost to send them there. In most cases the four-year bill will run between \$20,000 for the cheapest state colleges and nearly \$70,000 at the most expensive private ones. Faced with such burdens, parents have every reason to ask: Is it worth it?

It is, most parents would probably agree, if their children are willing to study. But learning requires motivation, self-discipline, enthusiasm for learning and a capacity for sustained attention — in a word, maturity. And today's parents have sound reasons to suspect that their 18-year-old, no matter how bright, lacks the maturity for serious college study.

Unfortunately there are no Scholastic Aptitude Tests for measuring maturity. Physically today's adolescents mature faster than their parents did. They also exhibit a superficial knowledge of sex and other "adult" experiences. But in matters of emotional development — the ability to set one's own goals, to tolerate frustration, to postpone gratification, to take responsibility for others, to be curious about people, events or ideas that are older

INSIGHTS

John Paul II: a Pope Determined to Lead

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME—Pope John Paul II is fond of the word "contradictions." It is a useful word to describe not only the church he leads, but who he is, how he thinks and what he does.

One cannot understand the pope apart from his native Poland. Yet nothing rankles the pope or his supporters more than the tendency to reduce him to his Polishness.

Although he rejects the dialectical materialism of Marxism, John Paul himself might be called a dialectical spiritualist. He is relentless in his attacks on Marxism, seeing in it not only a rebellion against God but a violence against the dignity of the individual, which comes directly from God. But he also makes fiery speeches against "imperialistic monopoly," uncontrolled capitalism and the "luxurious egoism" of the rich.

John Paul is an intellectual. But he is dedicated to the intellectually unfashionable symbols of popular Christianity: relics and statues, devotions to the saints and, above all, the Blessed Virgin.

He consistently subordinates the political to the spiritual, but he has vastly increased the political influence of the church.

He always and everywhere calls himself a pope of the Second Vatican Council. Yet his adversaries contend that he wants to roll back the reforms of Vatican II.

He is the most universal of popes, sensitive to cultural diversity inside the church. Yet he has done more to centralize authority in the Vatican than any pope since the council.

The pope's supporters argue that the "contradictions" are more apparent than real. In fact, they say, if he has any single goal for his papacy, it is to overcome what he once called the "signs of contradiction" that have grown up in the church.

He referred to these in a sermon in 1976, when he was Cardinal Karol Wojtyla. The sermon presaged the papacy of a man not afraid of battles, not worried about taking on enemies. "It is the task of the church, of the Holy See, of all pastors, to fight on the side of man," he declared, "often against men themselves!"

THE visit of John Paul to the Netherlands was doubtless made in that spirit. The Netherlands, with its famously liberal church, is one of the few places in the world where his popularity is genuinely in question. In March, a poll by a respected magazine found that only 3 percent of Dutch Catholics welcomed his visit.

The story that unfolded this week in the Netherlands is, in many ways, the story of John Paul's papacy. Where he found dissidence, he has enforced orthodoxy. Where there was uncertainty, he has sought clarity. Where the political power of the church had declined, he has sought new avenues of influence. In the Vatican, where the very power of the pontiff seemed in question when he was elected pope in 1978, he has clearly established a new, vigorous leadership.

Archbishop John P. Foley, the head of the Vatican's Commission on Social Communications, summarized the pope's objectives neatly in two simple words: clarification and evangelization.

"It is essentially a matter of being clear on what your message is, and then preaching it, selling it, if you will, to the faithful and those you hope will become the faithful," the archbishop said.

The pope has been unusually successful in evangelization. He is also universalizing the church in a way that perhaps only a non-Italian pope could do.

What pope on the day of his coronation declared, "I'm going to learn Spanish," because Spanish is the language of the largest single group in the church?" asked the Reverend John Navone, a Jesuit theologian at Rome's Gregorian University. "This pope was revolutionary because he didn't say, 'You have to learn my language.' He said, 'I'll learn your language.'

Of the 26 trips abroad John Paul has made thus far during his papacy, about a dozen have been to developing countries. Not surprisingly, the church is prospering in these areas, notably in Asia and Africa. Last month John Paul further internationalized the Sacred College of Cardinals, the church's highest governing body, by selecting one-fourth of the 28 new cardinals from the Third World.

John Paul intends to make the Catholic

Church and its 800 million faithful the most powerful moral force in the world. Paul Johnson, a British writer, said he is the pope of the "Catholic Restoration."

Yet what sort of Catholicism is the pope restoring? Is his strategy working? And to what extent do the tasks of restoration and reform collide?

Evaluations of John Paul's papacy depend a good deal on politics, for the Catholic Church, especially under this pope, is constantly called upon to play a political role.

Not all Catholics agree that his style of leadership, or his ideas, are what the church needs as it approaches the year 2000. There is unrest among Catholics in Latin America, the United States and large parts of Western Europe.

Many church figures, including some sympathetic to the pope, worry that John Paul's approach could divide the church, drive believers away and impede free inquiry by theologians. In the West, and in the United States in particular, large numbers of Catholic women are opposed to the pope's stance against birth control and his insistence on an all-male priesthood.

Yet even among his critics, there is an acknowledgment that this pope knows exactly where he wants to take his flock; that he thinks not in the short term but of the third millennium. John Paul is many things to many people, but to all he is a leader determined to lead.

His papacy must be understood in two parts. The more complex part has to do with his vision of the Catholic Church and its relation to the outside world. The simpler, but in many ways more important, part involves the effect within the church of his restoration of authority to the papacy.

"When this man came into office, there was a kind of collective sigh of relief," said Father Navone, the theologian. "With great respect for Pope Paul, he was frail at the end of his life, and people saw him as a boorish sort who often seemed uncomfortable with others." John Paul I, who succeeded Pope Paul, died after only 33 days in office. Then "came this robust, healthy, young, athletic, self-assured John Wayne type," said Father Navone. "He had true grit."

In contrast to previous popes, John Paul II is relatively young—he will be 65 Saturday—handsome, forceful, effective with crowds. Simply to cite who the pope is, and has been, is to suggest a rich and complex human being: a factory worker, a poet, a playwright, a philosopher, a gregarious, outgoing man, a sportsman who loves skiing, canoeing and swimming.

He is a jovial man who loves to sing; a stern man who can meet resistance with an icy stare and who is said to have a fierce temper; a gentle man who is visibly and remarkably transformed at the sight of children; a former actor—like the American president—who has always retained the knack of playing to an audience.

A far-from-conventional religious leader, John Paul II is having a profound effect on the papacy. By mastering at least seven languages, and learning the rudiments of many others, including pidgin and Japanese, and making frequent voyages to the far reaches of his church, he is turning his papacy into one that is less and less anchored in Rome. He himself has said that the Vatican could easily be in Manila; what makes the church Roman are clear lines of authority, not the city where the authority lies.

And much like Ronald Reagan, who has used his mastery of television and other communications techniques to help effect a social revolution, John Paul's superb use of mass media is part of his "Catholic Restoration."

One of the pope's preoccupations is with the growing distance between Christianity and modern culture. For him, one central objective is to make Christianity an integral part of the modern age without succumbing to the secular understandings of modernity.

A recent symbol of this was his agreement to say Mass for the crew of NBC's "Today" show and to allow portions of it to be televised. In the pope's view, television exists as part of modern culture. It is inherently neither good nor evil. The task of the church is to integrate Christianity into this cultural form.

The pope's success with the mass media is especially important because one of the main problems that the Catholic Church has confronted over the last few decades is the loss of control over its own means of communications. Once, the church communicated to the faithful almost exclusively through its own channels: its churches, schools, universities, publications and the like.

This goal of a unified Europe explains his new emphasis on the ecumenical movement. John Paul is less concerned with ecumenical approaches to Protestant churches and sees his first task as bringing the Eastern Orthodox churches back into some form of communion with Rome.

The news media have also helped the pope in his fight with his opponents. Despite the fact that secular reports on the church emphasize conflict—over liberation theology, the ordination of women, birth control—they almost always portray the pope and his Vatican as facing scattered adversaries around the world.

It was once common for opponents of a given pope to label him as a "prisoner of the Curia," the Vatican's administrative body. John Paul has in many ways enhanced the power of the Vatican and has delegated much responsibility for administration. Yet, he is almost always criticized in his own name. He is largely seen as the man in charge, and this is no small achievement.

Ultimately, the pope's politics are anti-political since he insists on personal redemption above all else. This can be seen perhaps most clearly in his analysis of sin. Leftist Christians have introduced the idea of "sinful structure," that is, economic and social institutions which, by their nature, perpetrate evil.

John Paul accepts the idea of sinful structures, but he nevertheless insists that sin "is always a personal act."

The issues of sexuality and equality between the genders, including the ordination of women as priests, are issues that severely test the pope's ability to lead. American Catholics show no signs of following the pope on birth control. On abortion, many Catholics agree with the moral position the church upholds, yet they cannot bring themselves to favor outright prohibition.

Whatever the disagreements, there can be no doubt that the pope's voice has become one of the strongest and loudest in the world. What does he plan to do with this new-found influence?

In the first place, he sees his very presence in Rome as a symbol of the integration of Eastern Europe with Europe as a whole. He has long argued that the division of Europe along pro-Western and pro-Soviet lines is artificial and has tended to cut off the East-bloc countries, especially the Slavs, from the cultural patrimony they share with Western Europe.

(This article has been excerpted from *The New York Times Magazine*.)

However, such means have declined in importance. But the pope, by making himself and the papacy newsworthy events for the print and electronic news media, and by getting the Vatican into such fields as video cassettes and satellite transmission, has again established contact with the masses.

The news media have also helped the pope in his fight with his opponents. Despite the fact that secular reports on the church emphasize conflict—over liberation theology, the ordination of women, birth control—they almost always portray the pope and his Vatican as facing scattered adversaries around the world.

In Latin America, the pope has moved to stem the influence of Marxism within Catholic movements for social change. This has had at least some effect, if only because events in the region, most notably in Nicaragua, are moving in directions the pope might have predicted.

At a rhetorical level, leaders of the Catholic left have begun to play down their explicit ties to Marxist thought. But it is not yet clear how hard the Vatican will push the Catholic left in Latin America or the extent to which the pope wants a confrontation.

In the meantime, the pope has given his blessing to Latin America's new democracies, hoping that they will find a way around the polarization that has affected the church as it has so many other institutions in Latin America.

With regard to the West, those seeming "contradictions" crop up again. A pope who looks to the West to contain Communist power does not embrace the West's dominant secular values. He is manifestly worried about libertarian attitudes on sexual morality, and tuning back two decades of change will not be easy.

But taking the longer view, he seems to believe that societies have passed through periods of decadence before, and that the church's task is to keep alive and spread the traditional values, in preparation for a time when society will embrace them again.

This idea in many ways epitomizes John Paul's entire approach to the papacy. For all the "contradictions" that the world might see in his message, it is a remarkably clear and coherent world view.

It is a view that annoys, even angers, a large number of Catholics who believe the church is in the process of abandoning a promising course laid down by John XXIII and Vatican II. But for other Catholics, the pope is correcting whites, clarifying the church's course and preparing it for the third millennium.

He is a pope who clearly takes seriously the warning in St. Paul's first letter to the Corinthians: "For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?"

Caribbean immigrants are preponderantly black, but they point out that their countries are making pots and that the estimated 70,000 of them in Southern California include blacks, whites, East Indians and Asians.

They are a richly diverse culture bound together, among other things, by reggae and calypso music; food such as curried goat, cassava, fried plantains and conch; a passion for dominoes, and an addiction to cricket (five teams in the 21-team Southern California Cricket Association are made up primarily of Caribbean players).

(This article has been excerpted from *The New York Times Magazine*.)

Youngstown or an autoworker in Cleveland who's exhausted his unemployment benefits. Mr. Real said: "These are white people. These are all-American families."

From 1979 to 1984, the number of people in traditional two-parent households receiving Aid to Families With Dependent Children, the largest federal-state welfare program of cash grants, more than doubled in the United States. In Ohio, it more than tripled to 167,782 from 50,929.

During that time, the number of single-parent households under that aid program decreased

than take a minimum-wage job unless it offered medical benefits that would provide care on a par with Medicaid, the federal-state program for which most recipients of Aid to Families With Dependent Children automatically qualify.

Some like Louis Kalnasy of suburban Parma, who pays \$350 of his \$360 monthly cash grant for rent, say they refuse to move into neighborhoods where housing might cost less.

"The only place I know is down in the ghettos, and I ain't going down there," said Mr. Kalnasy, who grew up on Cleveland's impoverished east side. "I came from there, and I ain't gonna let my kids down there."

These newcomers to Aid to Families With Dependent Children primarily are refugees from the last national recession, which came early to Ohio, hit harder and left later than it did in much of the rest of the United States. Ohio unemployment, 5.9 percent in 1979, peaked at 12.5 percent in 1982 before falling to 9.4 percent last year. Since 1981, it has hovered at 1.5 points above the U.S. average.

The Reagan administration frequently notes that more people are working now than ever before. But that does not apply in Ohio.

In 1979, there were 298,400 Ohioans looking for work but unable to find it. Last month, that figure was estimated at 475,000—an increase of 59 percent.

Ohio's economy is recovering, but not for many former blue-collar workers such as Mr. Sipes and Mr. Kalnasy, both of whom complain that their age, the middle-30s, is an impediment to employment in the remaining well-paying, low-skilled jobs.

"Everybody said go to a service economy," said Stephen Wertzheim of the Interchurch Council of Greater Cleveland. "But this is a union town. People were receiving \$11 an hour and benefits. All of a sudden they're told to work for McDonald's."

Officials in Ohio say that welfare is becoming a mainstay for many of those unable to enter the job market or to land another job before their

unemployment benefits run out. Younger unmarried people with no work experience go on the Ohio General Relief program, whose rolls grew 284 percent from 1980 to 1984. Families turn to Aid to Families With Dependent Children.

Federal unemployment insurance normally lasts for 26 weeks. After that, many hard-hit areas have supplemental benefits that last another 12 months, and in a few cases the benefit can be extended to two years.

In some Ohio households, the fear of second-generation dependency is a strong deterrent to welfare, even in the face of chronic unemployment. Margaret Biassi of Parma said her two children, aged 20 and 18 and no longer eligible for assistance through her Aid to Families With Dependent Children grant, refused to go on general relief.

"They see how it affected me, and they don't want to get into that same rut," Mrs. Biassi said. "They want to be independent."

"They don't want to have money mailed to them and not work for it," she said. "They're young and they just started out. They don't want to start out that way." Both found jobs a few weeks ago.

Thousands of other people, however, have stepped into the welfare lines in Ohio's 88 counties and experienced a rude awakening, according to Rose Anne Benson, chief of the public assistance division of the Ohio Department of Human Services.

"Their expectation is far different from what reality is," Ms. Benson said. "When you explain that a maximum benefit for a family of four is three hundred-and-something dollars, they look at you and say, 'Who pays the rest?' You look at them and say, 'Nobody pays the rest.'"

For most welfare families, especially those in the suburbs who had lived on \$7- to \$10-an-hour salaries, rent is the largest portion of "the rest."

Another large portion is devoted to utility bills, which often exceed \$200 a month during Ohio's long winters.

slightly nationwide and grew by only 20 percent in Ohio.

Many of the new, two-parent-family recipients describe the welfare experience with the same dissatisfaction and despair expressed by the unmarried black women who are the most commonly cited beneficiaries of Aid to Families With Dependent Children.

This new class of recipients say the cash grants—a maximum of \$360 a month for a family of four in Ohio—are impractically low.

Some of them volunteer that they have become welfare "cheats," earning unreported money on the side. Others say they postpone paying some bills and get financial help from friends and relatives.

Some say they would rather stay on welfare

run out before the end of the month. At least 10 centers for needy families regularly dispense free groceries to them in the Cleveland suburbs.

Some suburban centers initially were met with muted hostility. The sentiment was "if you can't afford to live in Euclid, get out," recalled Joe Drew, who runs the Euclid center.

Now, food lines are an accepted, if not expected, fact of life. "It's surprising to everybody" in the suburbs, said Jim Minard, director of a center for the needy at Parma Lutheran Church, which served twice as many families in 1984 as it did in 1983. "They really realize that it's not just 'those people over there.'"

A 1984 Interchurch Council survey of people who used the food centers found that 70 percent said that they were high school graduates, 40

percent had applied for at least 20 jobs in the last year and 30 percent had worked six years or more on their last job.

The spread of welfare to the suburbs has improved the image of welfare recipients.

"You used to be considered just 'that old welfare,'" said Mabel Whately, 52, president of the Greater Cleveland Welfare Rights Organization. "Now they're calling you 'The New Poor.' They've even changed the name of the welfare department now to Human Services. So that means you're getting a little bit more dignity to compete here," she said. "They become frustrated and look for opportunities to make money in different ways. One way is illicit activity."

Caribbean community organizations recognize that illegal immigration is a growing problem, especially among younger immigrants. But neither they nor the Immigration and Naturalization Service could offer a firm estimate of the size of the illegal population.

Ohio's economy is recovering, but not for many former blue-collar workers. Last month, 475,000 Ohioans were looking for work, up 59 percent from 1979.

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

A Lonely Childhood Can Be Good Executive Experience

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Last year, Fortune, the U.S. bi-monthly business magazine, named what it said were the 10 toughest bosses in the United States. The 1984 Fortune nominees were nasty, abusive and "merciless." The prototype was an intimidator who fired loyal employees at whim. He (no women were nominated) lacked sensitivity and communications skills, ruled through fear and used humiliating tactics to crush rebellious managers.

Being tough is considered necessary for a chief executive of a major U.S. multinational company, but the Fortune nominee was tough beyond the call of duty.

"I was wondering if this was a myth or true," says Cary L. Cooper, professor of organizational psychology at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology and co-author of "The Change Makers." "To get to the top do you have to be a back-stabbing, manipulative bastard motivated by greed and power?"

The answer is no, at least according to Mr. Cooper and his co-author, Peter Hingley, director of studies at the Department of Nursing Health and Social Studies at Bristol Polytechnic in England.

The authors interviewed 17 British chief executives and top trade union officials, including Sir Michael Edwards, former chairman of International Computers Ltd. and Dunlop Holdings PLC, John Harvey-Jones, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, Sir Peter Parker, former chairman of British Rail and currently chairman of the British Institute of Management, and Lord Arnold Weinstock, managing director and chief executive of General Electric Co.

"I found that the senior executives interviewed were not the ruthless cutthroat type at all," says Mr. Cooper. "They were open, willing to admit weakness and anxious to have control over their own destiny." They were not, he said, anxious "to dominate people."

FROM the interviews, the authors identify certain personality factors that contribute to success. Among them: A lonely childhood that leads to self-sufficiency and independence and an opportunity early in the career. Mr. Harvey-Jones, for instance, says being "chummed" in boarding school at the age of 6 led to a "continuing need to prove" himself.

Sir Peter told the authors: "You have to be a loner. Being an outsider helps. I came as a refugee to this country in my early years. This was an enormous advantage to me as I was able to ignore the class system and to make my own way." Sir Peter was born in France in 1924 of British parents. At the age of 7, he went to China for six years, and at the outbreak of the China-Japan war in 1937, he moved to Britain.

As might be expected, successful executives need tremendous energy, motivation and drive.

But, they do not have to be uncaring self-serving egotists out to satisfy some inner power craving. They can have a conscience and care about how business influences people and society. "All those interviewed looked for how consistent their decisions are with their own internal philosophy," says Mr. Cooper of the Manchester Institute.

They also do not have to be crush underlings under their boot. They can be open, warm and friendly. Lord Weinstock, for instance, believes that managers should treat people at work with "respect" and "compassion".

One measure of executive ruthlessness is how fast and how often chief executives fire part of their management staff. No one

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1).

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on May 14, excluding fees.									
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M.									
	U.S.	D.M.	Fr.	U.K.	DM.	U.S.	U.K.	DM.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.425	1.425	12.725	1.777	1.425	1.425	1.425	1.425	12.725
Brussels	1.425	1.425	12.725	1.777	1.425	1.425	1.425	1.425	12.725
Frankfurt	1.425	1.425	12.725	1.777	1.425	1.425	1.425	1.425	12.725
London (S)	1.425	1.425	12.725	1.777	1.425	1.425	1.425	1.425	12.725
Milan	1.425	1.425	12.725	1.777	1.425	1.425	1.425	1.425	12.725
New York (C)	1.425	1.425	12.725	1.777	1.425	1.425	1.425	1.425	12.725
Paris	1.425	1.425	12.725	1.777	1.425	1.425	1.425	1.425	12.725
Tokyo	1.425	1.425	12.725	1.777	1.425	1.425	1.425	1.425	12.725
Zurich	1.425	1.425	12.725	1.777	1.425	1.425	1.425	1.425	12.725
1 ECU	0.721	0.721	2.288	0.824	0.721	0.721	0.721	0.721	2.288
1 SDR	0.922	0.922	2.288	0.924	0.922	0.922	0.922	0.922	2.288

(1) Commercial firms (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound (3) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (4) Units of 100 (5) Units of 1,000 (6) Units of 10,000

NLG: not available

Sources: Banque de France (Brussels); Banque Commerciale Italienne (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); IMF; SIS; Bureau of International Investment (Paris, New York, London).

(Continued from Page 15, Col. 1).

Interest Rates

May 14									
Dollar		British		French		ECU		SDR	
1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	1 mo.	1 year
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	12.00	12.00
2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	12.00	12.00
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	12.00	12.00
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	12.00	12.00
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	12.00	12.00
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	12.00	12.00
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	12.00	12.00

Rates convertible to interest rates of \$1 million minimum (per equivalent).

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (London, DM, SF, Pound, FFO, Lire, ECU); Reuters (SDR).

Asian Dollar Rates

May 14

Source: Reuters

Key Money Rates

United States

Discount Rate

Federal Funds

Prime Rate

Broker Loan Rates

Bankers' Acceptance Rates

Commercial Paper Rates

Certificates of Deposit

CDs 30-70 days

CDs 45-60 days

West Germany

Long-term Rate

Overnight Rate

Call Money

One-month Interbank

3-month Interbank

4-month Interbank

Source: Reuters

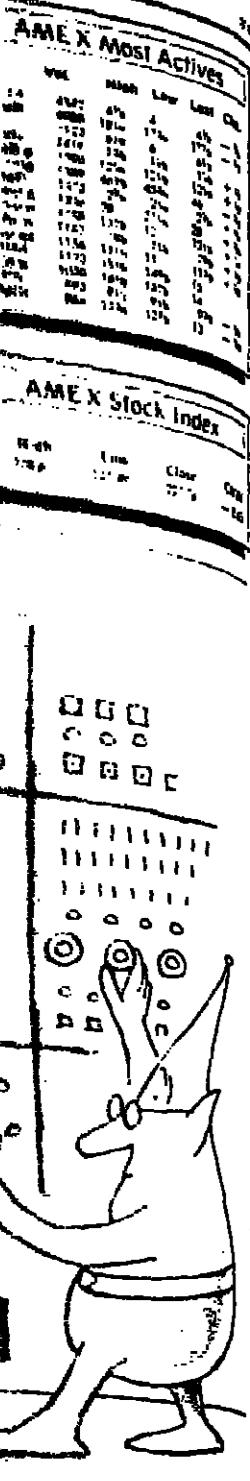
NYSE Most Actives									
AT&T	2007	224	224	224	165	165	165	165	165
IBM	15512	1224	1224	1224	1224	1224	1224	1224	1224
General Mills	12100	676	676	676	676	676	676	676	676
Chrysler	11700	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
Sperry	8622	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254
General Foods	7700	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
Philip Morris	7088	604	604	604	604	604	604	604	604
Ford	6944	426	426	426	426	426	426	426	426
General Mills	6745	236	236	236	236	236	236	236	236

Dow Jones Averages									
Indus	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.				
Types	1251.47	1258.65	1257.67	1271.30	+1.23				
Com.	617.36	620.29	618.42	624.48	+0.17				
Cons.	1591.71	1602.51	1602.51	1607.25	+0.74				
Utilities	57.62	59.61	57.51	59.51	+0.10				
Finance	716.43	717.91	717.91	718.00	+0.18				

NYSE Index									
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.					
Industrials	107.11	106.29	106.48	-0.17					
Utilities	107.11	106.29	106.48	-0.17					
Finance	71.92	71.91	71.91	-0.01					

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Deutsche Bank Says Net Rose 10% in First Period

Reuters
DUSSELDORF — Deutsche Bank AG said Tuesday that partial operating profit in the first quarter of this year rose 10 percent.

The joint management board spokesman, F. Wilhelm Christians, told the annual shareholders' meeting that in 1984 partial operating profit, which excludes trading on the bank's own account, rose 3.5 percent to 1.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$600 million).

Business volume of the parent bank in the first three months of

Icahn Increases His Stake in TWA

Reuters
WASHINGTON — The New York investor, Carl Icahn, told the Securities and Exchange Commission on Tuesday that he has raised his stake in Trans World Airlines Inc. common stock to 7,560,400 shares, or 23 percent of the total outstanding.

Mr. Icahn said a group of companies he controls bought 815,300 shares between last Friday and Monday on the New York Stock Exchange and in the over-the-counter market.

Last Thursday, Mr. Icahn disclosed in an SEC filing that he held a 20.5-percent stake in TWA. He said he was "disappointed" by TWA's comment that his stock purchase was "uninvited and undesirable" and reiterated that he may seek control of TWA.

McDonald's of West Germany: Symbol of the Service Industry

Reuters
(Continued from Page 11)
more skill and should be compensated better.

"A griller typically earns 11.50 DM per hour at restaurants in Germany. Why should he only earn 7.50 DM at McDonald's?" said Manfred Horng, a union spokesman.

Bernd Miller, personnel director of McDonald's Germany, said kitchen help starts at 8 DM per hour wage, on par or higher than the going union rates for kitchen staff. But, he said, that cannot be compared with labor costs at McDonald's in the United States because, under West German law, employees are given numerous "social benefits," including paid long-term sick leave and paid vacations, the end result being that labor costs in West Germany are considerably higher.

The union fears not only that the pay differentials in the food industry could be threatened by McDonald's example but also that the industry could adopt McDonald's practice of hiring part-time workers who earn up to 400 DM a month and are not, at that level,

1985, however, declined by 2.3 percent to about 140.0 billion DM compared with its level at the end of 1984, Mr. Christians said.

Parent bank credit volume in the three months up till the end of March remained roughly at the end-1984 level of 80.5 billion DM, he said.

Compared with one quarter of the previous year's total, parent bank credit business rose by 7 percent, Mr. Christians said, without giving figures.

"The tendency seen in the final weeks of last year has continued into the first quarter of 1985," he added. Credit business rose by 7 percent, Mr. Christians said, without giving figures.

Deutsche Bank reported last month that group net rose to 673.57 million DM in 1984 from 653.60 million DM the previous year.

Mr. Christians said that trading on the bank's own account in the first three months of 1985 showed earnings below the high comparative figure of one quarter of the 1984 total. He gave no figures.

Mr. Christians said results from the first quarter were not enough to allow a forecast for the entire year's business development, but added that the economic outlook justified confidence.

Mr. Christians also said Deutsche Bank is to make a private placement of 49 percent of the share capital of the Hamburg based Axel Springer Verlag AG publishing group.

Pickens Thinks He Lost Vote

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — T. Boone Pickens says his investor group probably has lost a vote to block election of Unocal Corp. directors, but he vowed not to abandon his takeover bid.

"We probably do not have the 'vote' of enough shareholders to approve delaying the annual meeting until June 28, he said. The results were not announced at Monday's annual meeting, which was adjourned until May 20.

Meanwhile, a Delaware Chancery Court judge ruled Monday that Unocal must include the group in its offer to buy 50 million Unocal shares for \$72 each.

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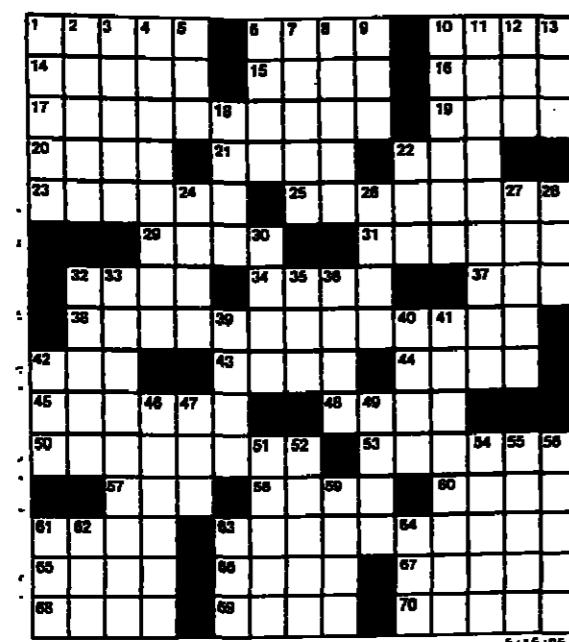
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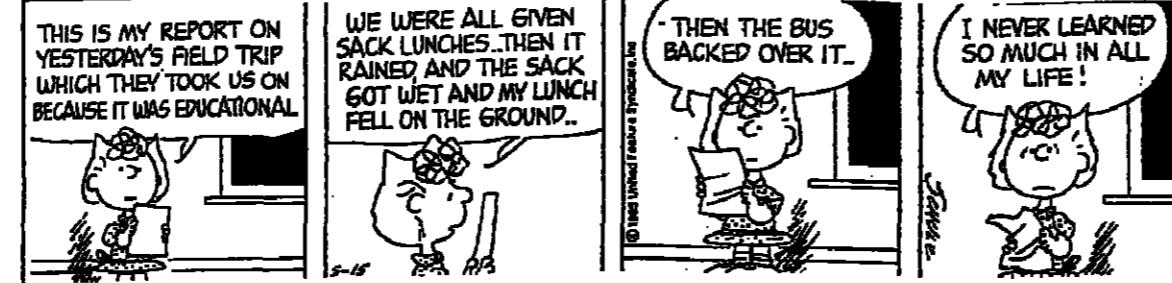
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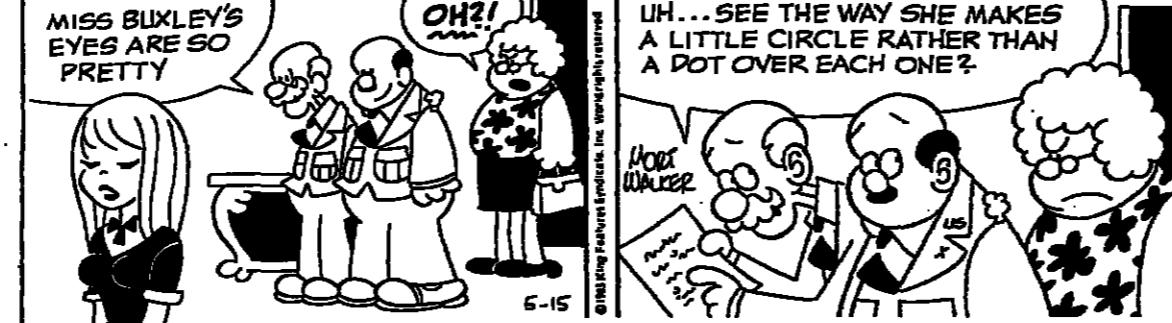
PEANUTS



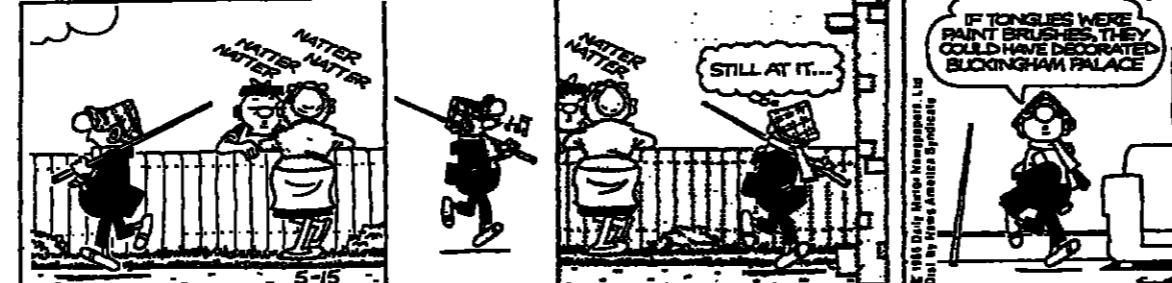
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BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

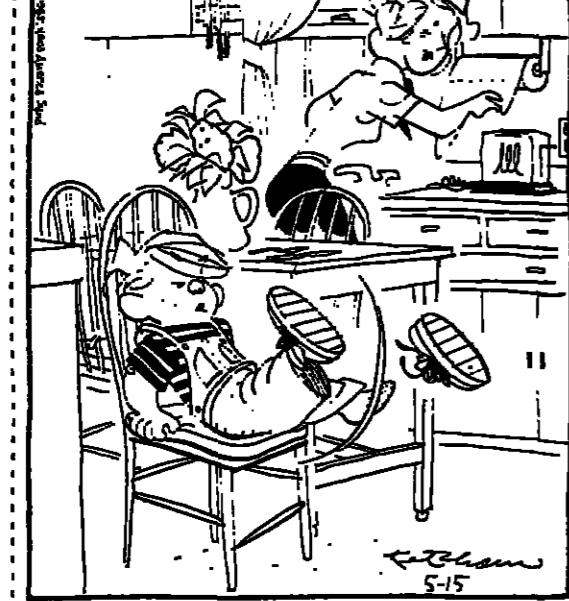


GARFIELD



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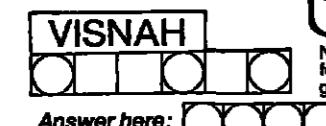
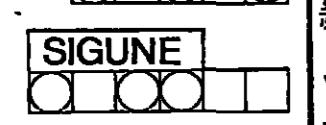
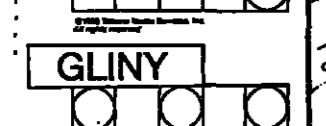
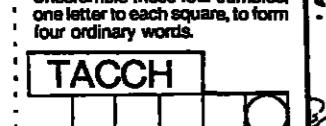
DENNIS THE MENACE



'PHEW! MARGARET WAS PLAYIN' HARD-TO-GET AWAY-FROM ALL DAY.'

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumble: DOUBT KNOWN EXCITE JOVIAL

Answer: What the bus driver said—**"JACK" IN THE BOX!**

(Answers tomorrow)

TACCH

GLINY

SIGUNE

VISNAH

Answer here:

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WHAT THERE WAS PLENTY OF AT THAT PENTHOUSE.

Answer: **WANT**

(Answers tomorrow)

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SPORTS

Everton Aims at a Triple

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Once in a blue moon a club reaches out beyond normal thresholds to forge a slice of history. Everton, already the English champion, this week will reveal whether it has what it takes.

Provided its players are ready to fight anything short of the martial-arts soccer recently demonstrated by Hong Kong and China, Everton can complete the final two legs of

ROB HUGHES

an unprecedented triple by winning the English FA Cup and the European Cup Winners' Cup.

All it needs is two sharp spirits at the end of a marathon. The hardest part, eclipsing neighboring Liverpool as Britain's most redoubtable stayer, is accomplished. Amassing 28 unbeaten games in 1985, Everton has surpassed Liverpool's record points tally and taken its title.

In the Cup Winners' Cup final in Rotterdam on Wednesday and in the FA Cup final at Wembley on Saturday, first Rapid Vienna and then Manchester United will test every nerve and sinew. Like a sumo master taking on a succession of upstarts, Everton must stand its ground with only traveling time between — and if Everton's motto, *Nisi Satis Nisi Optimum* (Nothing But the Best), is to be conveyed to billions of television viewers in more than 50 countries, the remaining two matches must be won in style.

Purdy because of the magnitude of the task, I hope — and I also think — that Everton can do it.

The mental resilience, the dogness to battle through when rhythm falters, the almost boringly consistent way Everton applies a tournament to other teams' flair, look unshakable. Everton's strategy is to deny space in front and behind the opposing forwards — to isolate, frustrate and break their will — and then to strike when the enemy is weary.

Three opponents per week have not, so far, run down Evertonian batteries. "The pressure was too much for us," admitted Udo Lattek, coach of West German champion Bayern Munich after the Cup Winners' Cup semifinal. "On the final, Everton is the best in Europe."

Liverpool and Juventus, preparing for their May 29 contest to decide Europe's champion of champions, probably wouldn't agree. Their turn will come. But within four days, Vienna and Manchester will try to outsmart, outrun, possibly outburst and even out-crush Everton.

Make no mistake, these finals are not child's play. Rapid Vienna, as we learned against Glasgow Celtic, is prepared to punch and cheat and

coit its way to success despite possessing so delicate an aging flower as the Czech Antonin Panenka, whose left foot can still win any game.

Manchester United's hard streak is embodied in its England captain, Bryan Robson, who will not stand idly by if anyone wants to mix it in Welsh goal-score. Mark Hughes, whose pugnacious aggressiveness is best described as getting his retaliation in first, and in Norman Whiteside, whose opportunistic shooting is a foil to his Belfast street fighter's

spirit.

Don't bother with thoughts of

Everton as a shy physical specimen.

English soccer champs are never that.

Earlier this season Everton did lose Adrian Heath, its diminutive £700,000 (\$860,000) pipsqueak, to banality, but before that match against Sheffield Wednesday had run its course, midfield handyman Peter Reid, a generator who has been known to blow a fuse, exacted retribution.

Center forward Andy Gray, something of a kamikaze who has scored a dozen goals since February, prompted Lattek to complain that the Scot should be playing rugby. One West German defender came out second-best in a kicking duel and another broke his nose on Gray's elbow.

And center half Derek Mountfield, despite facial swelling that gave the impression he had walked into Marvin Hagler, stayed on to head in a late winner in an FA Cup semifinal that looked long lost to Luton.

Over six feet (1.82 meters) tall, Everton blazed from the cradle and seldom given to speech unless spoken to. Mountfield has scored 14 goals, often the hammer on the end of Kevin Sheedy's left-footed free kicks, which are one of England's answer to Michel Platini.

Of course Mountfield's primary job is defense, and a solitary goal conceded in Europe this season suggests he knows his job. Right back Gary Stevens and Mountfield are English intruders among men of Wales — footballers of the year, goatherd Neville Southall, speedy center back Kevin Ratcliffe and the legless, Belgian Pat Van Den Hauwe, whose conversion to Wales for the purposes of international soccer induced the rechristening to Dai Den Hauwe.

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Stevie Wonder Is Feted, Denounces South Africa

Stevie Wonder brought a reviving atmosphere to the General Assembly Hall at the United Nations in New York, using words and music to denounce South Africa's system of racial segregation. The singer was being honored by the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid on its 35th birthday. The audience of delegates and their families, anti-apartheid activists, entertainers such as Ben Vereen and Robert Flack, and young Wonder fans sang "Happy Birthday," and Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, sent a message praising Wonder as "an artist of social conscience and a strong humanitarian vocation."



Stevie Wonder

The publisher Joaquin Rojas has received the Golden Pen of Freedom from the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers for his services to the Phillipine news media. Rojas, whose Manila Times newspaper was banned under martial law in 1972, took the opening session of the federation's 36th congress in Tokyo to many journalists taking part in a crusade to restore press freedom to the Philippines, which had been "brutally snatched, tortured and then killed." Rojas has been jailed and placed under house arrest in attempts to silence him, the congress was told.

Stella Kravirach, curator of artworks from India for the Philadelphia Museum, has received the Charles Lang Freer Medal of the Smithsonian Institution's Freer Gallery of Art in Washington for her contributions to "knowledge and understanding of Oriental civilizations as reflected in their arts." The medal was presented on the eve of an exhibit of Indian and Pakistani paintings and sculptures.

Laura Hawkins, a 21-year-old Texan who studies in Switzerland and has worked in India, has been named Miss USA at the 34th annual pageant in Lakeland, Florida. She will represent the United States in the Miss Universe pageant July 15 in Miami.

Josephine Humphreys of Charleston, South Carolina, has received the \$7,500 Ernest Hemingway Foundation Award from the writers' group PEN for her "Dreams of Sleep," chosen as the best first novel published in 1984.

OBSERVER

Knocking Opportunities

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Ten years in New York is like 40 years anywhere else, and having just passed that milestone, I have been busy posing all over town for photo opportunities.

The first stop was in front of the dilapidated brick row house on the East Side where in 1974 you could rent a triplex — three whole floors, front and back — for \$1,100 a month.

There I planned to make a major address on the absurdity of New York economics, but the TV cameras were on a European outing jam-packed with presidential photo opportunities and were obviously reluctant to abandon the schmaltz-and-beer territory.

What's the point of a major speech if you can't get 10 seconds on the networks?

For the record, what I would have said was that a lot of people in 1974 — namely, my brother-in-law in Baltimore — thought I was crazy paying \$1,100 to live in a ruin.

"Little did these sneering relatives realize then — I am quoting now from the text of my prepared speech — yes, my friends, little did they realize that in just five short years the landlord of this dilapidated, a ruin for which no Baltimore would pay more than \$15,000 — little did they realize that the owner of this very ruin would offer it to me for \$1 million."

I offered NBC an exclusive on my visit to the cemetery where the landlord who made that historic offer is now buried — dead not of incredible gall but of natural causes. NBC, however, did not show up.

My cousin who works in television says I could have got all three networks if I'd told them the landlord was related to Hermann Göring, but that is not my way.

President Reagan can make it up when he quotes a letter from a young girl, and the girl can announce in the papers that the president was making it up, and nobody gets cross at the president for making it up. When I make it up, people get cross.

"Only the president has the right to make it up," I told my cousin.

So I skipped the visit to the landlord's grave, and went to the theater district instead.

There I planned to make a semi-major speech warning that \$45 was too much to charge for a theater seat behind an immense female mane freshly released from the beauty parlor. No photo opportunity, unfortunately, as the theater bosses refused to let me be photographed weeping behind 30 pounds of well-fluffed hair while the most expensive musical in history could be dimly heard on the other side.

So I offered to re-enact a historic "first," the moment in 1982 when I succeeded in getting a taxi in the theater district on a rainy night. It was my eighth year in New York and, though friends insisted only moderate violence was necessary to turn the trick, I had given up.

The elements seemed to mock my surrender, for they invariably produced a downpour whenever they saw me entering the theater. I was assigned to a thorough soaking whenever I paid \$45 to sit behind a screen of a family paper.

During that eighth year in New York, I must have become tougher. Perhaps it was all that time in the subways that had hardened me. The things one sees down there — but let's not talk about the subways in a family paper.

Still, something that had once been tender in me must have become solid callous, for on the historic night of rain when I finally got a taxi, I recall saying to the woman of whom it was necessary to dispose, "Forgive me, madam, but I am determined not to die without once getting a taxi on a rainy night in the theater district."

Perhaps it was the sight of this woman's immense cone of freshly fluffed hair that made me do what I did. In my defense let it be noted that she was neither blind nor confined to a wheelchair.

Naturally, the cab driver announced that he was off duty, but changed his mind after looking me in the eye and realizing that a false move might be his last.

That was a great New York night. What a fine photo opportunity a re-enactment would have provided. The TV people thought not. Maybe my smile isn't charming enough.

"Only the president has the right to make it up," I told my cousin.

New York Times Service

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